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United States Senate

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

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JUL 1966

The United States Senate in Session

Corrected to April 22, 1965

The United States Senate

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

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(Numbers refer to seating diagram on following pages.)

Officers of the United States Senate

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, *Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate*

CARL HAYDEN, *President pro tempore of the Senate*

FELTON M. JOHNSTON, *Secretary*

JOSEPH C. DUKE, *Sergeant at Arms*

FRANCIS R. VALEO, *Secretary for the Majority*

J. MARK TRICE, *Secretary for the Minority*

EMERY L. FRAZIER, *Chief Clerk*

FLOYD M. RIDDICK, *Parliamentarian*

EDWARD E. MANSUR, JR., *Legislative Clerk*

BERNARD V. SOMERS, *Journal Clerk*

JOHN L. GRAVES, *Assistant Secretary for the Majority*

WILLIAM BROWNRIGG III, *Assistant Secretary for the Minority*

Rev. FREDERICK BROWN HARRIS, D.D., *Chaplain*

IF YOUR SENATOR IS NOT IN THE SENATE CHAMBER . . .

At the time of your visit to the Senate Chamber there may be comparatively few Senators on the Floor—and your own Senator may not be present. Much of the Senate's time must be devoted to items of routine business which have been thoroughly studied and discussed in committee and therefore can be disposed of by a small number of Senators.

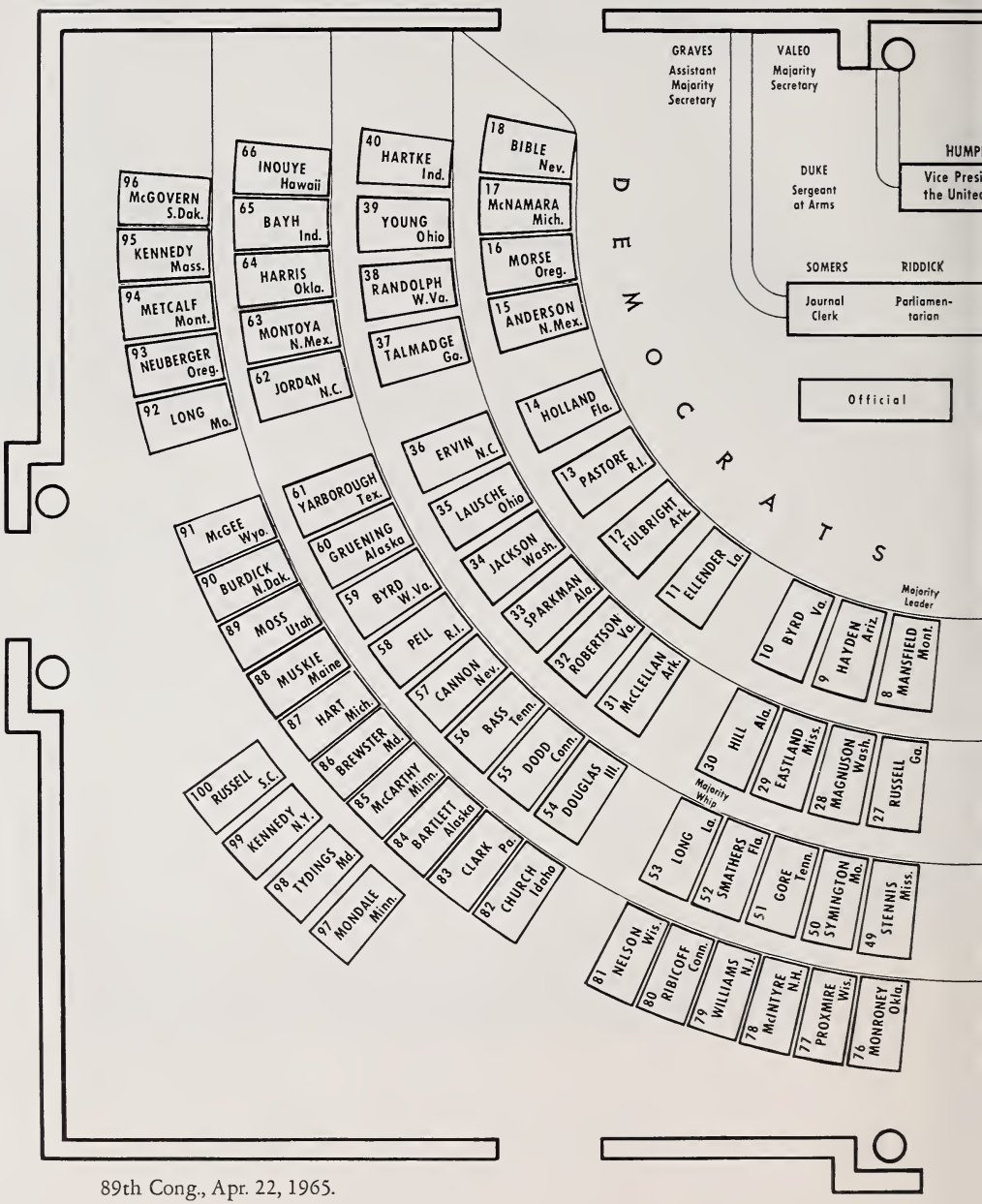
The Majority and Minority Leaders (or other Senators acting for them) are always present to guide legislation and to protect party interests. A bell system keeps Senators not on the Floor advised of the legislative situation. Party Whips are ready at a moment's notice to call their Colleagues to the Chamber when vital issues are about to be decided.

Senators are among the busiest of individuals, having a multitude of responsibilities requiring their personal attention. If your Senator is not on the Floor, or in his office attending to the many problems and requests of his constituents, he is probably engaged in a committee hearing or investigation.

To insure the efficient accomplishment of its work, the Senate has created 16 permanent standing committees. Bills, resolutions, and other matters requiring action by the Senate normally are referred to the appropriate committee for initial examination and subsequent report. Each Senator is a member of at least two standing committees and also of several subcommittees. In addition, assignments to special, select, and joint committees (or commissions) are spread among the membership.

NOTE.—A survey of a typical Congress (84th) indicated that the Senate had held 3,951 committee hearings and executive sessions (11,677 hours) as contrasted with 224 sessions of the Senate (1,361 hours).

SEATING ARRANGEMENT



89th Cong., Apr. 22, 1965.

THE SENATE CHAMBER

NOTICE TO VISITORS

Demonstrations of approval or disapproval by occupants of the galleries are strictly forbidden by a rule of the Senate.

The United States Senate

Powers "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."—*Article I, Section 1, of the Constitution.*

Composition "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote."—*From the 17th Amendment to the Constitution.*

Qualifications "No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen."—*Article I, Section 3, Paragraph 3, of the Constitution.*

The Senate Chamber

The present Senate Chamber was begun in 1851, and occupied by the Senate on January 4, 1859. From July 1949 to January 1951 the old roof of the Chamber, skylights, and galleries were replaced with steel and concrete, and the whole of the interior redecorated in the early Federal architectural style.

Senate Desks All desks in the Chamber are of the style used in 1819. Each desk has an inkwell, a penholder, and a glass shaker filled with blotting sand. The desks in the northwest and northeast corners of the Chamber are used by the Secretaries of the Majority and the Minority, respectively.

Vice President's Rostrum The panel behind the Vice President is constructed of Hauteville cream marble, flanked by red Levanto marble columns and pilasters. In recesses on either side of the rostrum are the two old snuffboxes, which are still kept filled.

The Gavel The solid ivory gavel now used by the Vice President was presented to the Senate in 1954 by the Vice President of India as a token of his country's friendship for the United States. The gavel formerly used (no longer serviceable) now occupies a position of honor on the rostrum when the Senate is in session. According to tradition, that gavel, of ivory capped with silver, had been used in the Senate since its first meeting, in 1789.

Statuary

The 20 busts which line the upper wall of the Chamber represent all Vice Presidents from John Adams to Thomas A. Hendricks, both inclusive, with the exception of Henry Wilson, whose bust is located in the Vice President's Room, in which he died.

Sculpture and Mottos

Over the rostrum is the motto *"E Pluribus Unum"* (One Out of Many)—the motto on our coat-of-arms; over the east entrance, the sculpture "Patriotism" and motto *"Annuit Coeptis"* (God Has Favored Our Undertakings); over the west entrance, the sculpture "Courage" and motto *"Novus Ordo Seclorum"* (A New Order of the Ages); over the south entrance, the sculpture "Wisdom" and motto "in God We Trust"—a motto on our coinage.

Ceiling

The design on the glass in the dome is that of the great seal of the United States.

Pages

Pages are appointed on recommendation of Senators and must have completed the eighth grade of school, and be not less than 14 years nor more than 17 years of age.

Official Reporters

The official record of the Senate is the Journal. Verbatim proceedings are taken down by a staff of shorthand reporters, and their transcripts published in the daily Congressional Record. These reporters may generally be noted writing beside the Senator speaking.

Cloakrooms

Cloakrooms for the Senators are located beneath the galleries on the south side of the Chamber—at the east end the Republican, and at the west end the Democratic. Behind the Vice President's rostrum is a long room for the Senators known as the Senate Lobby, where there are desks for writing and dictating.

Press, Radio, TV, Periodicals

The seats in the center of the north gallery are reserved for accredited correspondents of daily newspapers. On either side, indicated by brass railing, are the front rows set aside on the east for the press, radio, and TV correspondents, and on the west for writers for national periodicals.

NOTE—The picture on the cover is the first authorized photograph of the Senate in session. It was taken on September 24, 1963, on which date the Senate ratified the Nuclear Test-ban Treaty. The photograph was taken by National Geographic Photographer George F. Mobley, and is used through the courtesy of the United States Capitol Historical Society.

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Old Senate Office Building

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New Senate Office Building

Prepared under the Direction of the
Senate Committee on Rules and Administration
B. Everett Jordan, *Chairman*

Gordon F. Harrison, *Staff Director*
John P. Coder, *Printing and Editorial Assistant*

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